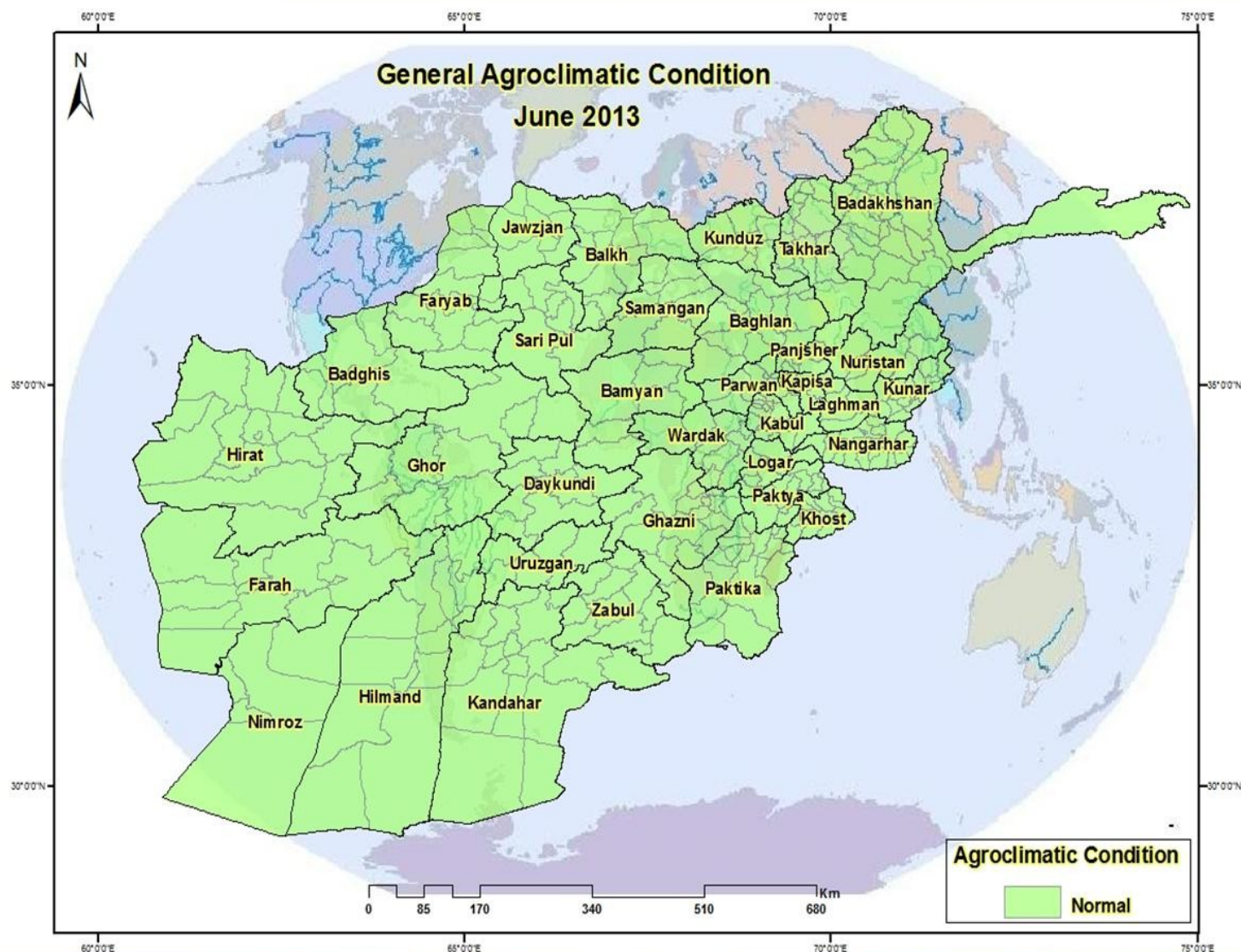




Issue No: 100
June: 2013

The Afghanistan Agrometeorological Monthly Bulletin

Topics Crop Information Precipitation Temperature NDVI



Adverse Factor

1

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The Agromet Project of USGS, is working together with the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) and the Afghan Meteorological Authority (AMA) of Ministry of Transport (MoT)

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Data Source:

Ministry of Agriculture , Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), Agromet Project , Afghan Meteorological Authority (AMA), United States Geological Survey (USGS).

Summary

However the Indian Monsoon approach Afghanistan and brought much of moisture inside the country during the month of June 2013, the rainfall was light and below expectation particularly in the Eastern, Northeastern and the Southeastern regions.

Generally the rainfall had significant increase comparison to rainfall of June 2012 and June of long term .

During the month of June 2013, temperatures raised in most parts of the country, also temperature had positive departure across the country and ranging around 1 to 3 C°.

Comparison of monthly average of temperature for the month of June 2013 with the same month in 2012 shows that temperature had an increase during the month of June 2013 compared to the same month of last year.

Crop Stage, Crop Condition and Adverse Factor

Zone	Province	District	Station	Wheat		
				Crop Stage	Crop Condition	Adverse Factor
Central	Kabul	Shakardara	Karizmir	Maturity	Normal	Weeds
		Paghman	Paghman	Maturity	Normal	Not Existed
		Kabul	Darulaman	Harvesting		
		Surubi	Surubi	Harvested		
	Panjsher	Dara	Dara	Grain Filling	Poor	Pest & Disease
		Dashtak	Dashtak	Grain Filling	Normal	Not Existed
	Parwan	Syagerd	Gorband	Maturity	Normal	Not Existed
		Charikar	Charikar	Maturity	Normal	Not Existed
	Kapisa	Mahmoodraqi	Mahmoodraqi	Harvesting		
		Kohistan	Kohistan			
	Wardak	Maidan shehr	Maidan shehr	Grain Filling	Normal	Not Existed
		Sayed Abad	Sayed Abad	Grain Filling	Normal	Not Existed
	Logar	Pole Alam	Pole Alam	Maturity	Normal	Not Existed
	Bamyan	Bamyan	Bamyan	Flowering	Normal	Not Existed
		Yakawlang	Yakawlang	Grain Filling	Normal	Not Existed
		Panjab	Panjab	Vegetative	Normal	Weeds
		Shebar	Shebar	Vegetative	Normal	Not Existed
		Kohmard	Kohmard	Harvesting		
	Ghazni	Andar	Bande Sardi	Maturity	Normal	Not Existed
	Day Kundi	Nili	Nili	Grain Filling	Normal	Not Existed
		Khideer	Khideer	Grain Filling	Normal	Not Existed
East	Nangarhar	Agam	Agam	Harvested		
		Batikot	Ghaziabad			
		Jalalabad	Farm Jaded			
		Bahsood	Sheshem Bagh			

Crop Stage, Crop Condition and Adverse Factor

Zone	Province	District	Station	Wheat		
				Crop Stage	Crop Condition	Adverse Factor
East	Kunar	Asmar	Asmar	Harvested		
		Asad Abad	Asad Abad			
		Chawkay	Chawkay			
	Laghman	Mihtarlam	Mihtarlam			
		Qarghay	Qarghay			
		Alengar	Alengar			
	Nuristan	Paroon	Paroon	Vegetative	Normal	Not Existed
		Do Ab	Do Ab	Vegetative	Normal	Not Existed
		Norgaram	Norgaram	Harvesting		
		Waigal	Waigal			
		Wama	Wama	Vegetative	Normal	Not Existed
North East	Takhar	Taluqan	Taluqan	Harvesting		
		Rostaq	Rostaq	Maturity	Good	Not Existed
		Aqmasjad	Aqmasjad	Harvesting		
	Kunduz	Imam Sahib	Imam Sahib			
		Qaliazal	Aqtipa			
		Khan Abad	Khan Abad			
		Kunduz	Kunduz			
		Archi	Archi			
		Chardara	Chardara			
		Ali Abad	Ali Abad			
	Baghlan	Pulikhomri	Pozaishan			
		Dushi	Dushi			
	Badakhshan	Argo	Argo			
		Baharak	Baharak	Grain Filling	Normal	Not Existed
		Ashkashm	Ashkashm	Vegetative	Normal	Not Existed
		Khash	Khash	Flowering	Normal	Poor Rainfall
		Faiz Abad	Faiz Abad	Maturity	Normal	Not Existed
South East	Khost	Khost	Khost	Harvested		
		Khost	Shimal			
		Ali Sher	Ali Sher			
	Paktia	Zormat	Rohani Baba	Maturity	Normal	Not Existed
		Gardiz	Tera	Maturity	Good	Not Existed
	Paktika	Urgon	Urgon	Maturity	Normal	Not Existed
		Sharana	Sharana	Maturity	Normal	Not Existed
		Khair kot	Khair Kot	Maturity	Normal	Not Existed

Data Source: Agromet Network

Crop Stage, Crop Condition and Adverse Factor

Zone	Province	District	Station	Wheat		
				Crop Stage	Crop Condition	Adverse Factor
South	Nimroz	Zaranj	Zaranj	Harvesting		
	Kandahar	Kandahar	Kandahar			
		Kohkaran	Kohkaran			
	Zabul	Qalat	Qalat			
	Urozgan	Tirin Kot	Tirin Kot	Harvested		
	Hilmand	Nad Ali	Nad Ali			
		Greshk	Greshk			
		Nawa	Nawa			
		Lashkargah	Bolan			
North	Balkh	Takhta pol	Dihdadi	Harvesting		
		Mazar shareef	Mazare shareef			
		Nahrishahi	Nahrishahi			
		Dawlat Abad	Dawlat Abad			
	Jawzjan	Sheberghan	Sheberghan			
		Darzab	Darzab			
		Aqcha	Aqcha			
	Saripul	Saripul	Saripul			
		Sancharak	Sancharak			
		Sozmaqala	Sozmaqala			
	Faryab	Maimana	Maimana			
		Andkhoy	Andkhoy			
		Garzeewan	Garzeewan			
	Samangan	Aibak	Aibak	Maturity	Normal	Not Existed
		Dara Souf	Dara Souf	Grain Filling	Normal	Not Existed
		Sar bagh	Sarbagh	Maturity	Normal	Not Existed
North West	Badghis	Maqur	Maqur	Maturity	Normal	Pest & Disease
		Qalainow	Qalainow	Maturity	Normal	Not Existed
	Ghor	Chaghcharan	Chaghcharan	Flowering	Poor	Poor Rainfall
		Dawlat yar	Dawlat yar	Flowering	Normal	Not Existed
	Hirat	Shindand	Shindand	Harvesting		
		Hirat	Hirat			
		Zindajan	Zindajan			
		Gwazara	Falahat			
		Hirat	Farm Urdokhan			
	Farah	Farah	Farah			

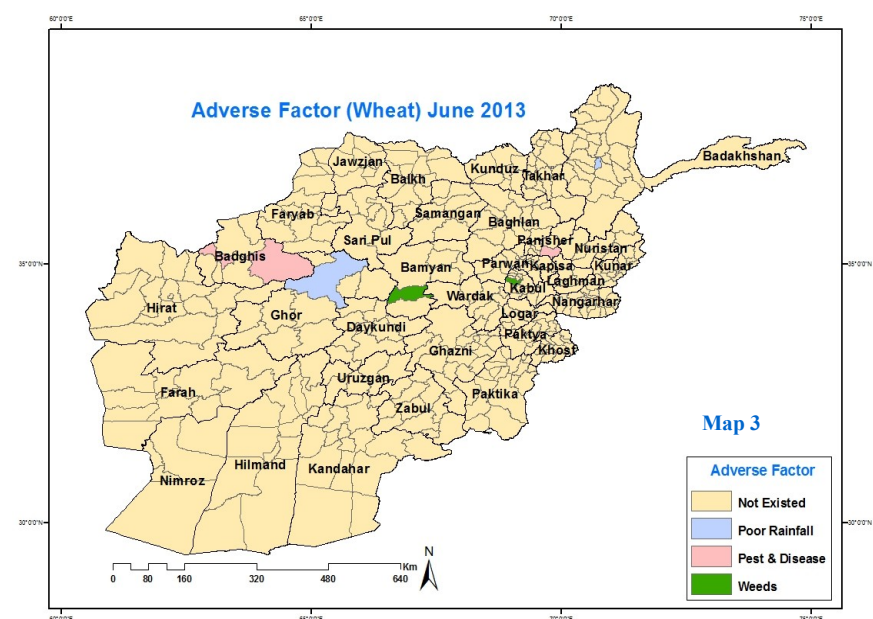
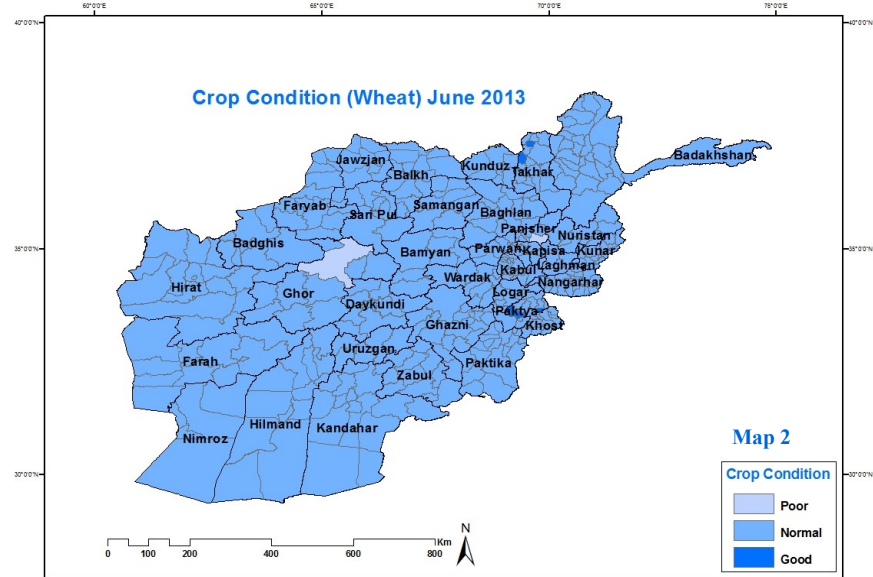
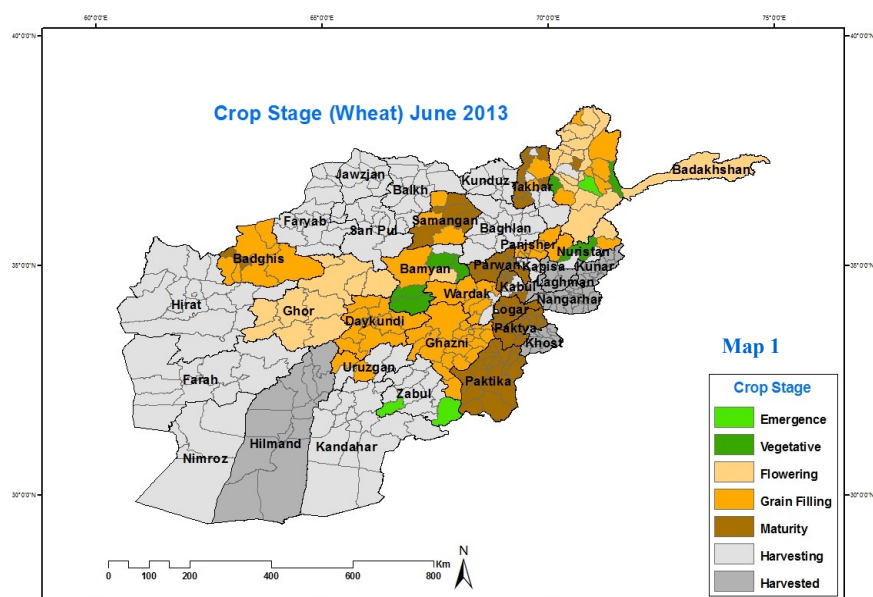
Crop Stage, Crop Condition and Adverse Factor

Zone	Province	District	Station	Maize		
				Crop Stage	Crop Condition	Adverse Factor
Central	Kabul	Surubi	Surubi	Ploughing		
	Panjsher	Dashtak	Dashtak	Pre Planting		
	Parwan	Syagerd	Gorband			
		Charikar	Charikar			
	Kapisa	Mahmoodraqi	Mahmoodraqi			
		Kohistan	Kohistan			
	Logar	Pole Alam	Pole Alam			
East	Nangarhar	Agam	Agam	Emergence	Normal	Not Existed
		Batikot	Ghaziabad	Planting		
		Jalalabad	Farm Jaded			
	Kunar	Asmar	Asmar			
		Asad Abad	Asad Abad			
		Chawkay	Chawkay			
	Laghman	Qarghay	Qarghay			
		Alengar	Alengar			
	Nuristan	Paroon	Paroon	Vegetative	Normal	Not Existed
		Do Ab	Do Ab	Vegetative	Normal	Not Existed
		Norgaram	Norgaram	Ploughing		
		Waigal	Waigal			
North East	Kunduz	Imam Sahib	Imam Sahib	Vegetative	Good	Not Existed
		Kunduz	Kunduz	Pre Planting		
		Archi	Archi			
		Ali Abad	Ali Abad			
	Baghlan	Pulikhomri	Pozaishan	Planting		
South East	Khost	Khost	Shimal			
		Ali Sher	Ali Sher			
	Paktia	Zormat	Rohani Baba			
		Gardiz	Tera	Emergence	Normal	Not Existed
South	Paktika	Urgon	Urgon	Pre Planting		
	Kandahar	Kohkaran	Kohkaran			
	Urozgan	Tirin Kot	Tirin Kot	Planting		
	Hilmand	Nad Ali	Nad Ali			
		Greshk	Greshk			
		Nawa	Nawa			
North	Balkh	Lashkargah	Bolan			
		Takhta pol	Dihdadi	Pre Planting		
		Mazar shareef	Mazare shareef			
	Saripul	Nahrishahi	Nahrishahi	Pre Planting		
		Saripul	Saripul			
North West	Faryab	Maimana	Maimana	Planting		
	Hirat	Shindand	Shindand	Pre Planting		
		Hirat	Hirat			
	Farah	Farah	Farah	Planting		

Crop Stage, Crop Condition and Adverse Factor

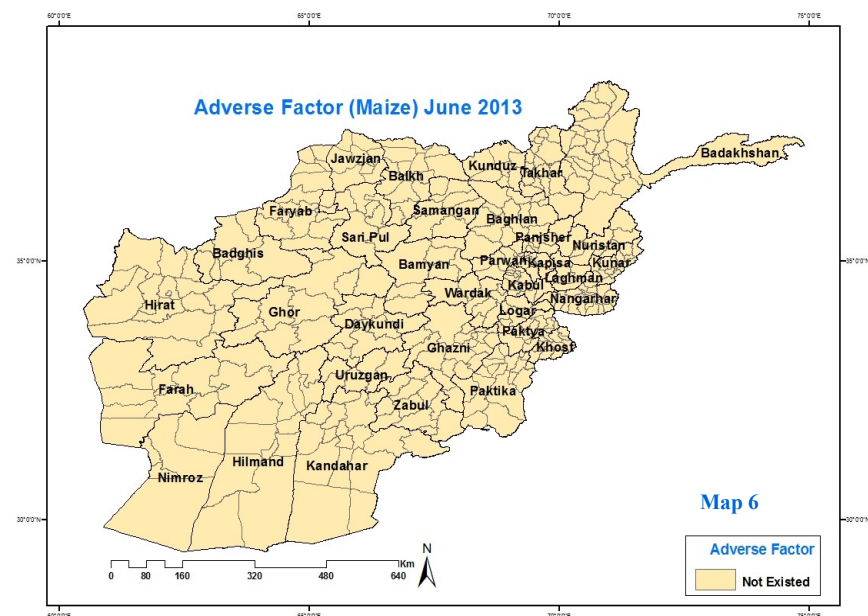
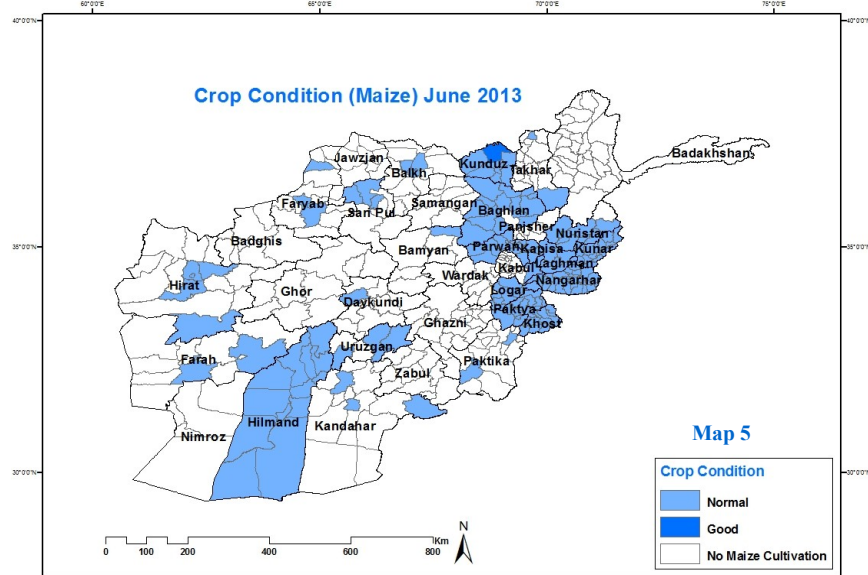
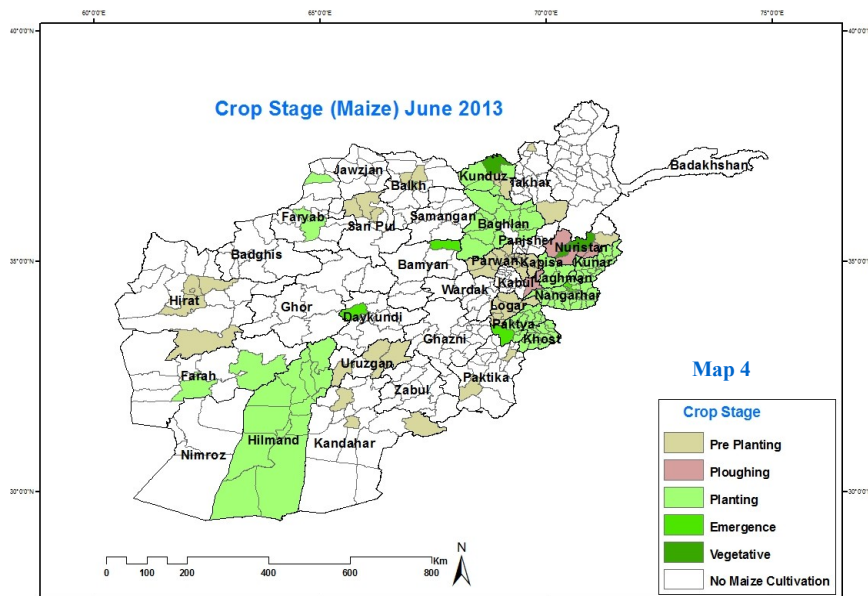
Zone	Province	District	Station	Rice		
				Crop Stage	Crop Condition	Adverse Factor
Central	Kabul	Surubi	Surubi	Ploughing		
East	Nangarhar	Agam	Agam	Planting		
		Batikot	Ghaziabad			
		Jalalabad	Farm Jaded			
		Bahsood	Sheshem Bagh			
	Kunar	Asmar	Asmar	Ploughing		
		Chawkay	Chawkay			
	Laghman	Mihtarlam	Mihtarlam	Planting		
		Qarghay	Qarghay			
North East	Takhar	Taluqan	Taluqan	Emergence	Normal	Not Existed
	Kunduz	Imam Sahib	Imam Sahib	Planting		
		Qaliazal	Aqtipa			
		Khan Abad	Khan Abad			
		Kunduz	Kunduz	Pre Planting		
		Archi	Archi	Planting		
		Ali Abad	Ali Abad			
	Baghlan	Pulikhomri	Pozaishan			
		Doshy	Doshy			
South East	Khost	Khost	Khost			
		Khost	Shimal			
		Ali Sher	Ali Sher			
	Paktia	Zormat	Rohani Baba	Pre Planting		
South	Urozgan	Tirin Kot	Tirin Kot			

Wheat Crop Stage, Condition and Adverse Factor Maps



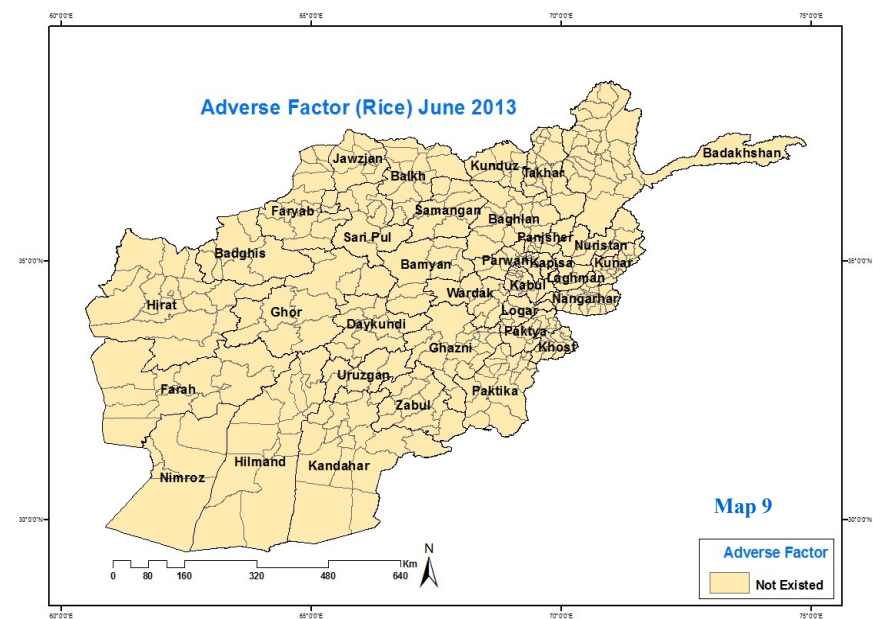
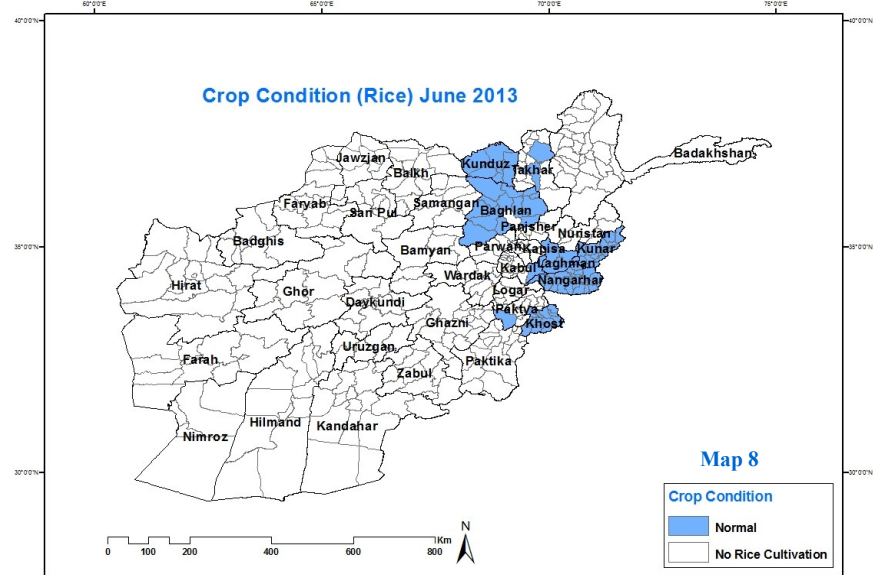
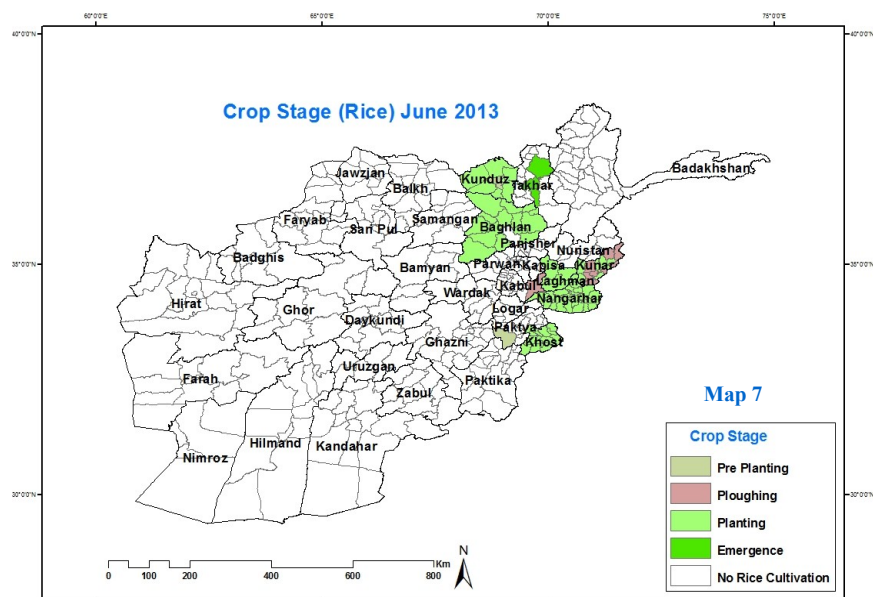
Data Source: Agromet Network

Maize Crop Stage, Condition and Adverse Factor Maps



Data Source: Agromet Network

Rice Crop Stage, Condition and Adverse Factor Maps



Data Source: Agromet Network

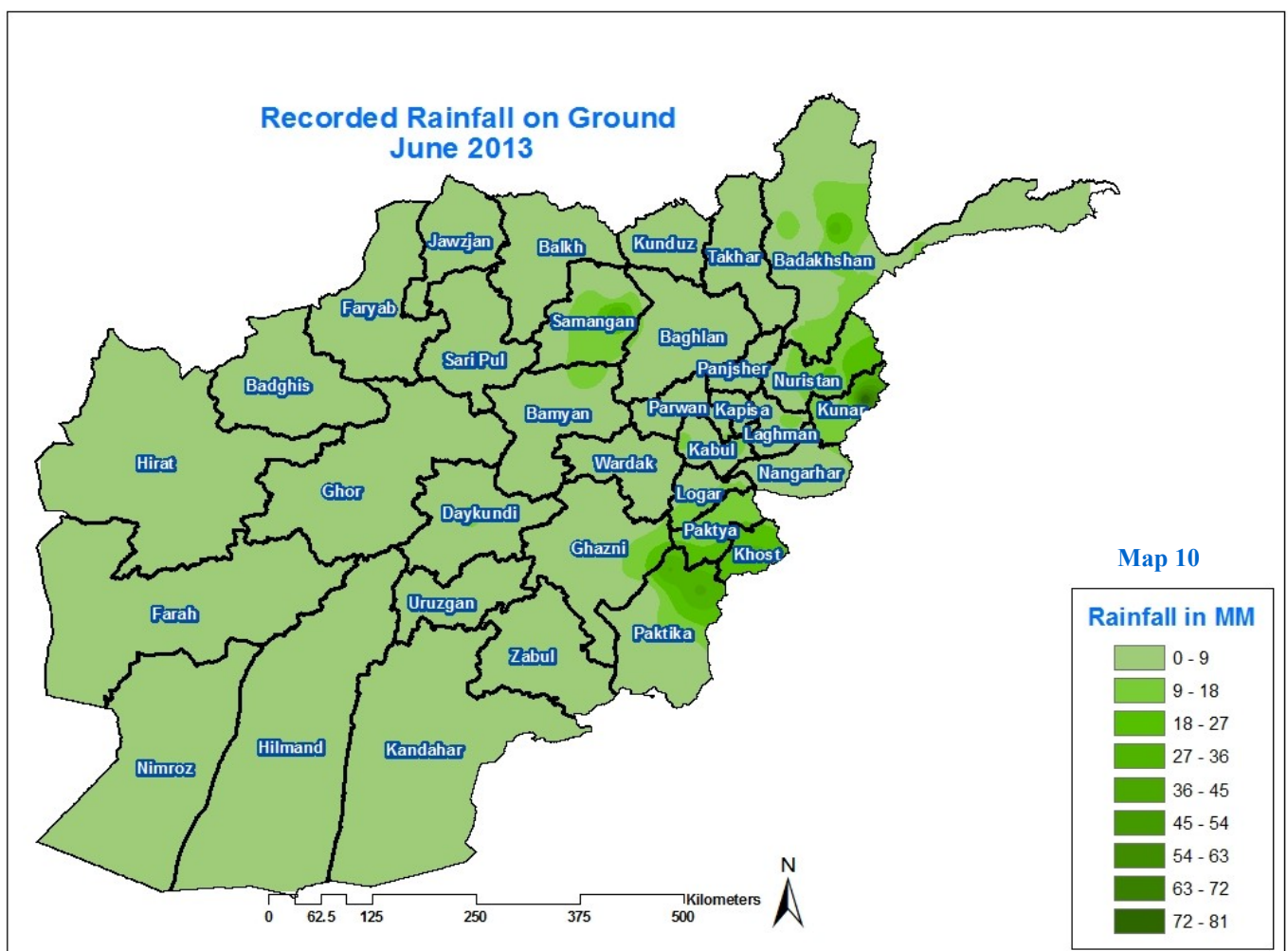
Precipitation

However the Indian Monsoon approach Afghanistan and brought much of moisture inside the country during the month of June 2013, the rainfall was light and below expectation particularly in the Eastern, Northeastern and the Southeastern regions. Generally the rainfall had significant increase comparison to rainfall of June 2012 and June of long term .

Comparison of rainfall data for the month of June 2013 with the same month in 2012 (Chart 1) shows rainfall had significant increase during the month of June 2013 over the same month of last year around the country.

Comparison of rainfall data for the month of June 2013 with the same month of long term average (Chart 1) shows significant increase of rainfall during the month of June 2013 over the same month of long term average all over the country.

Most amount of rainfall has been occurred in some parts of Northeastern, Eastern and some parts of the Southeastern regions, the rest of the country experienced the seasonal dryness.



According to the synoptic model of the regional weather conditions, from the 10th of June (2013), West and North-West of Afghanistan which was experienced moist air masses of Caspian, Mediterranean and Arabian seas, but in process of time, due to warming weather of summer, this air circulation become weaker and changed to a South and South-East currents, due to monsoon winds which does not reach to The Central and North provinces during this period. And the Central parts of Afghanistan, were under the influence of high pressure of Sallangs, Pamir and Hindukush, so local circulations were created due to convective of dry air circulation without moisture.

This resulted no rain in Jawzjan – Mazar-e- Sharif – Saripul – Kandahar- Lashkergah – Uruzgan – Zaranj – Farah – Hirat – Qala-e-naw – Ghazi Abad. These conditions also led to a period of calm air with considerable surface heat accumulation.

During this period the regions like Asmar, Khust, Urgun, Paroon and Paghman and Logar are the wettest regions in the month of June, while the driest regions were Ghaziabad- Jawzjahn- Mazar-e-sharif- Saripul- Kandahar- Lashkergah- Uruzghan - Zaranj- Farah- Hirat-Qala-e-naw. In view point of rainfall magnitude, the high extreme of rainfall event is in Asmar (82mm), however the lower extreme of rainfall event is in Shindand (1mm).

Accordingly there are two dimensions of comparison, magnitude of rainfall with 2012 and the other dimension of comparison is with the long term average.

If we consider the comparison with 2012, the regions like Paroon – Faizabad – Taluqan – Kunduz and Gardiz are the regions with relatively higher rainfall with respect to 2013, and if we compare, rainfall magnitude of 2013, with (LTA), that time, it would be seen that, the regions like, Paghman- Sarobi- Asmar- Jalalabad – Mehterlam – Dara-e-soof – Gardiz - Khost – Urgun and Shindand lie above the normal and are wet places. Analytically it can be said that, the regions which their rainfall values have been recorded below the line of 2012 average are called relatively dryness, such as Paroon – Faizabad – Kunduz – Taluqan – Gardiz .

However the regions, which their rainfall values lie below the line of (LTA) called severe dryness. Such as Bamyan – Paroon – Faizabad – Taluqan – Aibak and Ghazni.

The effective part of rainfall may vary between zero and near 100% . some regions like Asmar – Khost and Urgun estimated to be near effective rainfall.

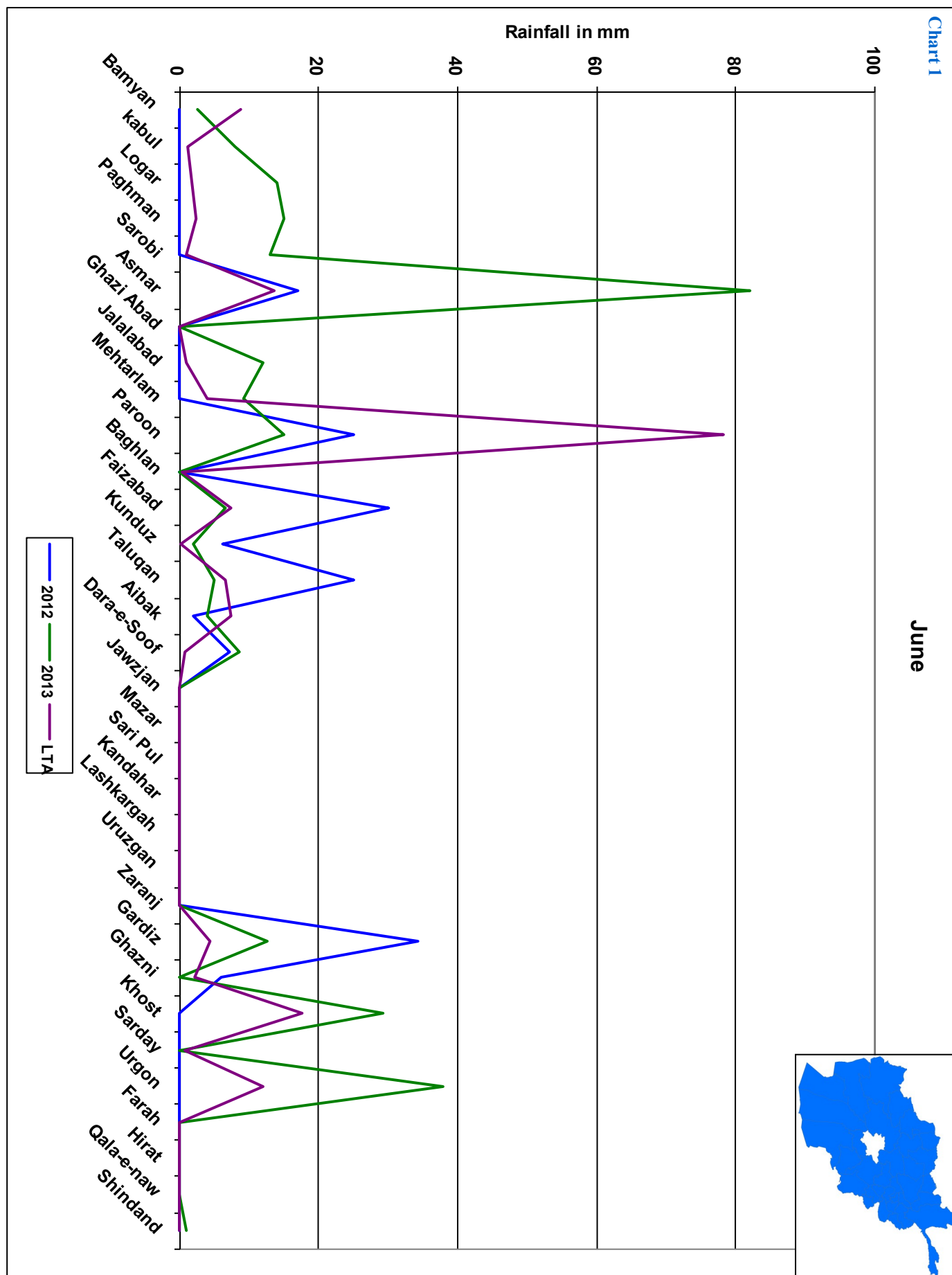


Precipitation

Station Name	June of 2013			Deviation	Comparison	Prediction
	2012	2013	LTA			
bamyan	0	2.5	8.8	6.3	Bellow Normal	Dryness.
Kabul	0	8	1.2	-6.8	Above Normal	Non dryness.
Logar	0	14	1.7	-12.3	Above Normal	Non dryness
Paghman	0	15	2.4	-12.6	Above Normal	Non dryness
Sarobi	0	13	0.9	-12.1	Above Normal	Non dryness
Asmar	17	82	13.5	-68.5	Above Normal	Non dryness.
Rainfall for the above regions in June of 2013 increased with respect to 2012						
Ghazi Abad	0	0	0	0	No change is seen.	The same prediction
Jalalabad	0	12	0.9	-11.1	Above Normal	Non dryness
Mehterlam	0	9.2	4	-5.2	Above Normal	Non dryness
Paroon	25	15	78.3	63.3	Above Normal.	Non dryness
Baghlan	0	0	0.3	0.3	Bellow Normal	Dryness
Faizabad	30	6.5	7.3	0.8	Bellow Normal.	Dryness
.Kunduz	6.2	2	0.2	-1.8	Above Normal	Non dryness.
Stations excluding Ghaziabad and Faizabad are non dry in comparison with 2012.						
Taluqan	25	5	6.5	1.5	Bellow Normal	Dry.
Aibak	2	4	7.3	3.3	Bellow Normal	Dry.
Dara-e-soof	7.2	8.5	0.7	-7.8	Above Normal	Non dryness.
Jawzjan	0	0	0	0	No change.	No prediction
Mazar sharif	0	0	0	0	No change	No prediction
Sari pul	0	0	0	0	No change	No prediction
Kandahar	0	0	0	0	No change	No prediction
Lashkargah	0	0	0	0	No change	No prediction
Uruzgan	0	0	0	0	No change	No prediction
Zaranj	0	0	0	0	No change	No prediction.
Gardiz	34.3	12.5	4.3	-8.2	Above Normal	Non dryness.
Ghazni	6	0	2.2	2.2	Bellow Normal	Dryness.
Khost	0	29.2	17.7	-11.5	Above Normal.	Non dryness.
Sardy	0	0	0.7	0.7	Bellow Normal	Dryness
Urgon	0	38	12	-26	Above Normal	Non dryness.
Farah	0	0	0	0	No change	No prediction.
Hirat	0	0	0	0	No change .	No prediction.
Qala-e-naw	0	0	0	0	No change.	No prediction.
Shindand	0	1	0	-1	Above Normal.	Non dryness.

Data Source: Agromet Network

Rainfall Graphs for the Month of June 2013



Rainy Days

As it is well known, the number of rainy days play an important role in the forum of plantation and on the whole agriculture. In fact , the importance of rainy days, is significant in the parts of ground water accumulation, soil-moisture sustainability, there are more rainy days in 2013 with respect to 2012, for instance, all observational stations recorded further rainy days in the year of 2013, in comparison with 2012. So it might be a good news for whom , who are involve with rain fed cultivars. And according to the map of Recorded Rainfall on the Ground in June /2013.

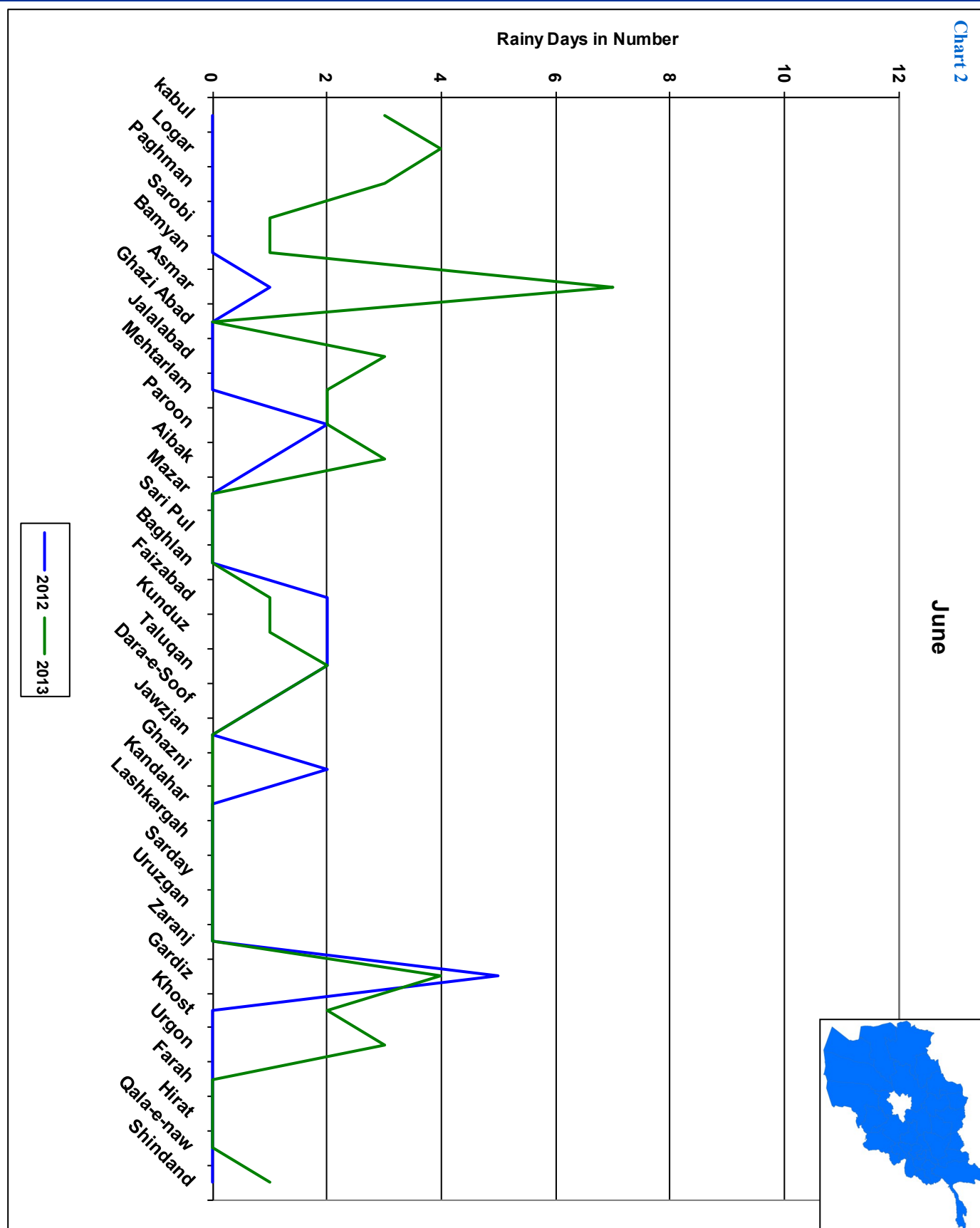
The regions like Paktiya, Paktika , Khost , logar , Kunner , Nuristan , some areas in Badukhshan, Laghman , got rainfall in different amount of

measurement in the rout of processions of regional monsoon which originated from the Ocean of India.

Asmar is the region with having(7 rainy days), and is relatively a large number of rainy days with respect to the year of 2012 and in comparison to the other stations in June of 2013. And further more, the regions like, Sarobi – Bamyan – Faizabad – Kunduz – Dara-e-soof are the regions with having the least number of rainy days, only one day, (1 rainy day). In this way, there are the regions without rainy days in the June of 2013, like Ghaziabad – Jawzjahn – Mazar -e- sharif, - Saripul – Kandahar – Lashkergah – Uruzghan – Zaranj – Ghazni – Farah – Hirat – Qalaw -e-naw. So called (0 rainy days). And there are two stations with no observation and without any data, so called (unknown rainy days).

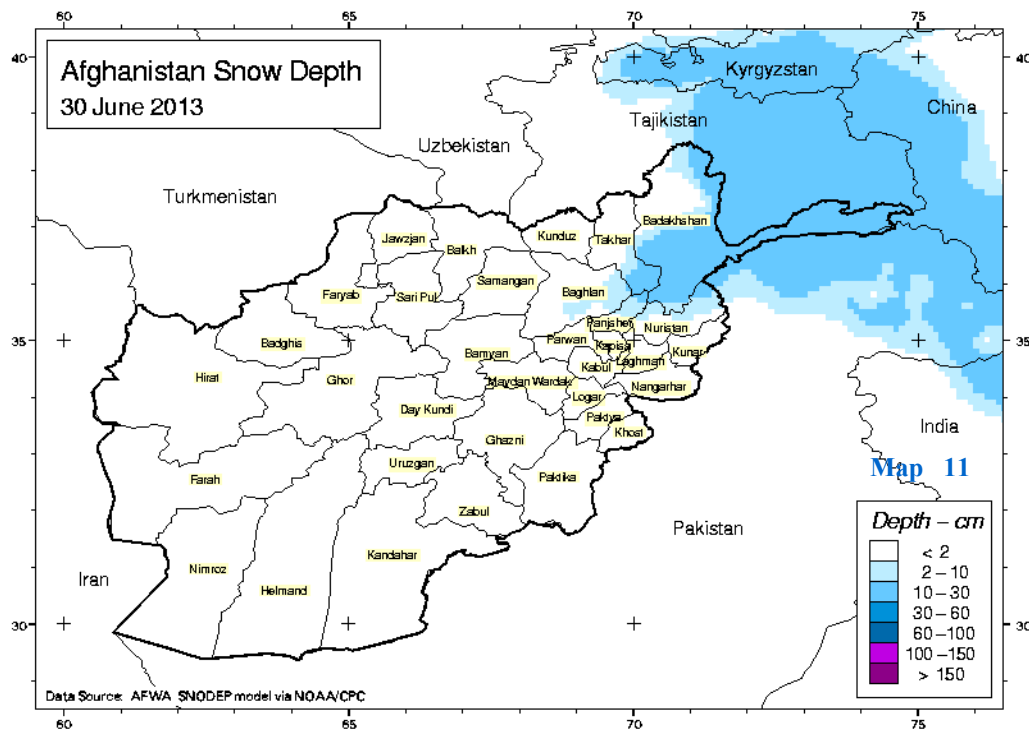
No	Station Name	June / 2013		Comparison Prediction with respect to (2012) Table 2
		Rainy Days		
		2012	2013	
1	Kabul	0	3	Non dryness.
2	Logar	0	4	Non dryness.
3	Paghman	0	3	Non dryness
4	Sarobi	0	1	Non dryness
5	Bamyan	0	1	Non dryness
6	Asmar	1	7	Non dryness.
7	Ghaziabad	0	0	No change .
8	Jalalabad	0	3	Non dryness.
9	Mehterlam	0	2	Non dryness
10	Paroon	2	2	No changes.
11	Aibak	1	3	Non dryness
12	Mazar	0	0	No change.
13	Saripul	0	0	No change.
14	Baghlan	0	0	No change.
15	Faizabad	2	1	Dryness.
16	Kunduz	2	1	Dryness .
17	Taluqan	2	2	No changes.
18	Dara-e-soof	1	1	No changes .
19	Jawzjan	0	0	No changes.
20	Ghazni	2	0	Dryness.
21	Kandahar	0	0	No changes.
22	Lashkergah	0	0	No changes.
23	Sardy	0	0	No changes.
24	Uruzgan	0	0	No changes.
25	Zaranj	0	0	No changes.
26	Gardiz	5	4	Dryness .
27	Khost	0	2	No dryness
28	Urgon	0	3	No dryness.
29	Farah	0	0	No changes.
30	Hirat	0	0	No changes.
31	Qala-e-Naw	0	0	No changes.
32	Shindand	0	1	Non dryness.

Rainy Days for the Month of June 2013



Comparison of rainy days for the month of June 2013 with the same month of last year (Chart 2) shows significant increase of rainy days during the month of June 2013 over the same month of last year.

Afghanistan Snow Depth for month of June 2013



Normally in this time of the season a huge snow melt is occurring due to high temperature, only in the Northeastern region there is some snow, but not more than 30 cm.

Map (11) shows snow depth for the end of June 2013. As map (11) shows, the snow depth has been recorded from 10 to 30 cm in the Northeastern and 2 to 10 in some parts of the Central Highlands.



Wheat Crop Condition in Kabul Province.

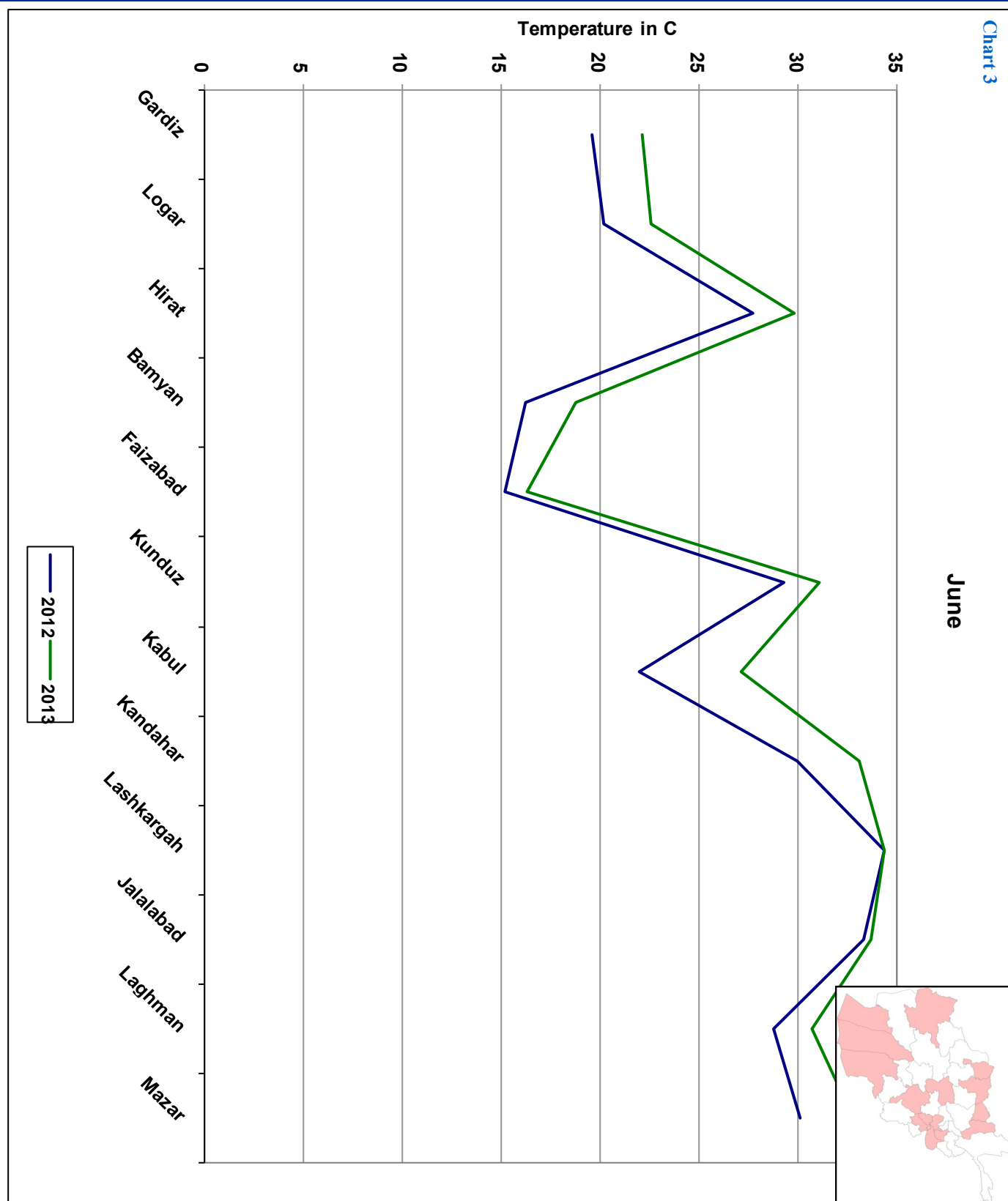
As it is proved that, temperature is the significant parameter in agro-meteorological various fields, it is worth mentioning that, the station temperature commonly refers to the air temperature measured inside the thermometer shelter at a height of between 1.5m and 2m . However for agriculture air temperature are some times needed to be observed at lower heights such as for the study of night frost just above ground level. In reporting such data the height of measurement needs to be given, it is measured at fixed hours, according to WMO's Standard time of (GMT), VS , UTC, measurement of temperature must be done accurately, that is because the variations of the other weather elements is directly proportional to the variation of temperature, in the process of observation of temperature, usually daily maximum temperature, minimum temperature, daily dry and wet bulb temperatures for finding relative humidity, which is very important for crops physiological and phonological process. The diurnal range of temperature is also influenced by soils and their coverage in addition to seasons. One another important quantity for crops physiological process is the soil temperature. Soil temperature varies among different soil types depending upon the soil structure and texture at a given location though the solar energy received is the same, because it plays a major role in seed germination. The root zone of any crop is a function of soil temperature and soil moisture. So in connection to what, that has already been described, it is needed to go through analytical process of the given table.

As it is appeared from the bellow table, Max-temperature is the upper limit of thermal regime for crop natural growth in different stages, in particular in the stage of ripening. Among all temperature values of the maximum range, there are two temperature degrees which is significant, they are, Maximum high & Maximum low, for instance, such as Jalalabad is the region which experienced max-high (48 degrees of centigrade), and Bamyan is the region experienced min-high(31 degrees of centigrade), on the other hand, those are the extremes of maximum temperature, all the other temperature in which lie between two limits of maximum high and maximum low constitute the thermal amplitude of the observational regions, and depend to the various factors.

And now I consider the other analytical process of Minimum temperature in two dimensions, namely Minimum-high & Minimum low, such as Hirat is the province with having a minimum-high (25.4 degrees centigrade), in the Month of June /2013, and Bamyan is the region with minimum-low of (6.6 deg.centigrade), and now there is another temperature in the name of actual, this temperature is also plays a significant role in the range of day length amplitude, and can be compared to the average temperature of 2012, for example, all stations recorded higher temperature in June of 2013, in comparison with 2012, except Lashkergah, which has experienced (34.4 centigrade degrees) in both 2012 and 2013. However, extremes in actual temperature are also important, for instance, Lashkergah is the region with extreme of (34.4 centigrade degrees), and Faizabad is the region with extreme of (16.3 centigrade degrees).

Stations	June / 2013								
	Temperature in Celsius Degree								
	Max. 2013	Avg.	Deviation	Min. 2013	Avg.	Deviation	Actual 2013	Avg.	Deviation
Gardiz	33.8	19.6	14.2	11.2	19.6	8.4	22.1	19.6	2.5
Logar	37	20.2	16.8	8	20.2	12.2	226	20.2	2.4
Hirat	31.9	27.7	4.2	25.4	27.7	2.3	29.8	27.7	2.1
Bamyan	31	16.2	14.8	6.6	16.2	9.6	18.8	16.2	2.6
Faizabad	39.2	15.2	14.0	12.2	15.2	3.0	16.3	15.2	1.1
Kunduz	43.6	29.3	14.3	20	29.3	9.3	31.1	29.3	1.8
Kabul	36.7	22	14.7	10.7	22	11.3	27.1	22	5.1
Kandahar	44.6	30	14.6	20	30	10	33.1	30	3.1
Lashkergah	46.6	34.4	12.2	21	34.4	13.4	34.4	34.4	0.0
Jalalabad	48	33.3	14.7	23	33.3	10.3	33.7	33.3	0.4
Laghman	43.6	28.8	14.8	17	28.8	11.8	30.7	28.8	1.9
Mazar	44	30.1	13.9	19	30.1	11.1	32.8	30.1	2.7

Average Temperature for the Month of June 2013

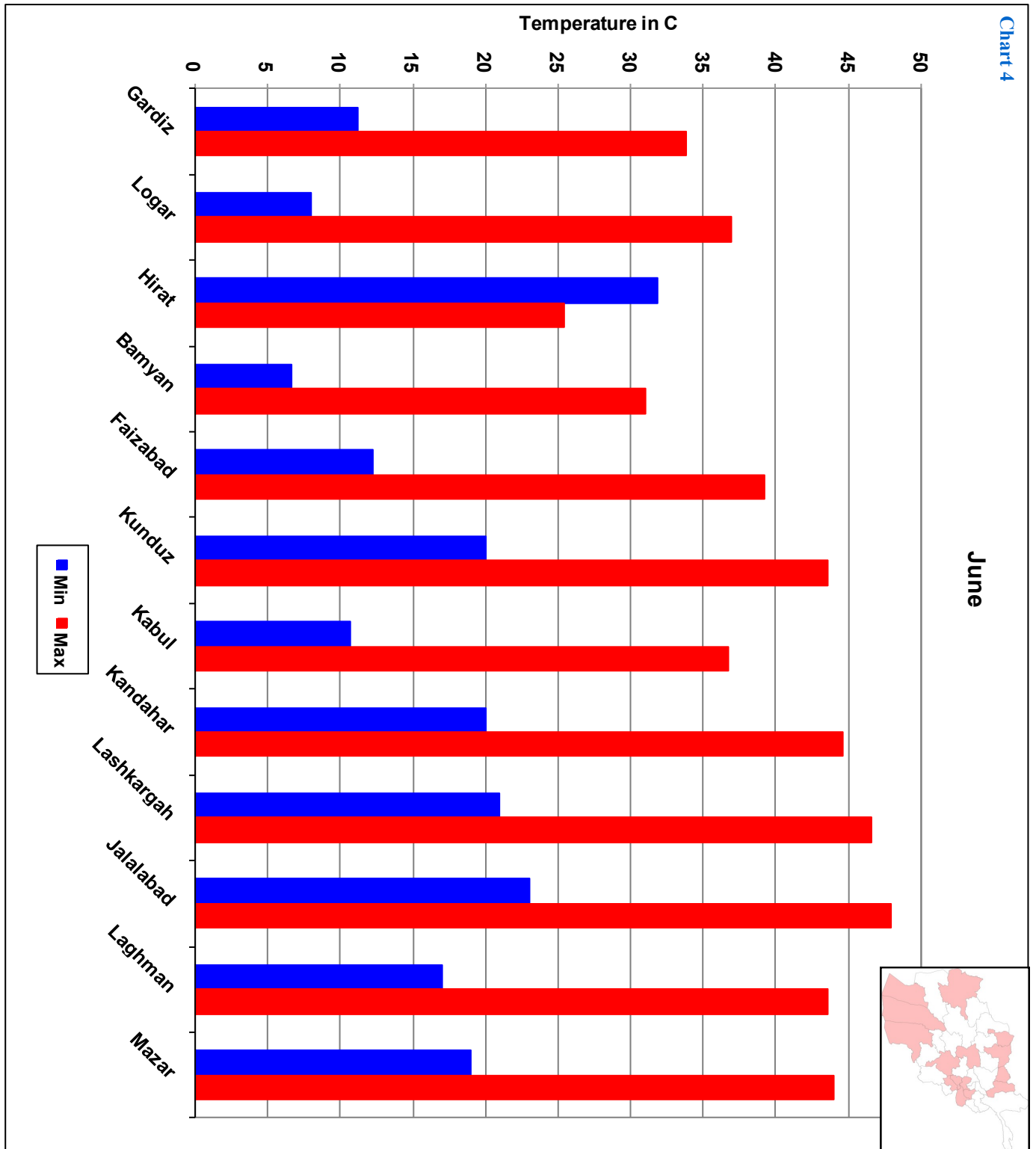


During the month of June 2013, temperatures raised in most parts of the country, also temperature had positive departure across the country and ranging around 1 to 3 C°.

Comparison of monthly average of temperature for the

month of June 2013 with the same month in 2012 (Chart 3) shows that temperature had an increase during the month of June 2013 compared to the same month of last year.

Temperature for the Month of June 2013



Lashkargah with 46.6 C° was the warmest spot of the country during the month of June 2013

Chart (4) shows maximum and minimum temperature for the month of June 2013. As chart (4) shows the country, and Bamyān with 6.6 C° experienced the lowest temperature. Lashkargah with 46.6 C° was the warmest spot of

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